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HUMMBLE THOUGHTS,

OF

Some fober and judicious CHRISTIANS,

CONCERNING

The Affair of the Reverend

Mr. JOHNGLASS,

Minister of the Gospel at TEALING,

To be before the venerable ASSEMBLY, to meet at Edinburgh, May 2d, 1728.

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The humble Thoughts of some sober and judicious Christians, concerning the Affair of the Reverend Mr. John Glass, &c.

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E reckon it is the Duty of all Christians, to give Account of their Thoughts soberly and seriously to their Teachers, on Matters of great Moment, wherein the Inte-

rest of real Religion is deeply concerned, that all may be helpful one to another; so as no Steps be made to the Detriment of real Godliness, nor cross to the true Means for supporting and advancing it. Therefore have presumed to lay before the World, what we reckon just, and are well and surely informed of in this Case.

We are then fure, that Mr. Glass did always, fince he had a Charge, apply his Work in the Ministry laboriously and conscientiously, relating to private Souls; and that of late especially, he has been signally useful in preaching, and advanced the greatest and best Matter for Edification; That God prospered him more than his Neighbours in his Congregation, as is no-

tourly known; fignally own'd him and his People the very last Sacrament dispensed by him this Season; and that he has gained the Hearts and Affections of many se-

rious Christians dearly. We know he was in Concert with others for a Marrow Settlement in the Parish of Liff; but it seems such Managements, when he was let into the Secret of them, were not pleasing to his Conscience: Upon which a Discord took Place betwixt him and the Ringleader in that Management, who is notourly known too much to affect Popularity, and by Means Mr. Glass could not approve of, nor we; to wit, by his indulging the People in an ignorant Regard to publick Covenants, without knowing what they faid, or where-of they affirmed, yet were they good, Christians, with this Ringleader and others, for so doing; and the Speat of the ignorant Populace was driven so high by him and others, that those who differed from them, in Synod or Presbytery, were reproached, as having no Zeal or Regard to Truth, because they would not support the ignorant Humours of the People, they had so raised and tuned up, without Evidence on their People's Side, of their being knowing, tender or ferious; yet were

were they courted and careffed, and to please them all were publickly excommunicate, who would not be for all former publick Covenants in this Land; whereas, tho' we are all for adhering to all pubrick Engagements, to all Articles, Heads, Tenor and Terms of the Covenant of Grace, which we are fure is the only Everlassing Covenant, in a Way of Obligation of Duty on us, yet we tremble at the Thoughts of excommunicating all Independents from Christian Communion; nor dare we approve of excommunicating all Church of England Men, by whose Books we have been much instructed and edified, and our Ministers find them great Helps to preach the true Gospel: Therefore such Excommunications, by a few in that Corner, and in too many other Places, were grievous to us, which Management we attribute to too great Regard to Credit, Cuftom, Want of due Thought, and Tenderness of Conscience, yet has been too much in Vogue, which we hope the venerable Assembly will consider of, in Order to prevent Offence abroad and at Home, among the more thoughtful and ferious.

It was heavy to us for many Years, to fee and hear the Way of communicating in too many Places in Angus, where Perfons of no Appearance, even of Morali-

ty, were admitted to the Lord's Supper in great Numbers, especially at St. Vigeons, where there would be fifteen Tables, and about seventy at each Table, many of whom were gross Swearers, and otherwise profane, and few, if any, praying Families, or that kept the Form of it; and fome found drinking drunk openly on the Munday, and not attending the Work of the Thanksgiving Day, when the Ministers from Montrole, particularly the worthy Mr. Traill, was in his Way through that Parish to the Synod at Dundee. Most of the Inhabitants of the Town of Aberbrothwick did communicate, and how few had the Appearance of Seriousness there, or in Ardbirlat, or in any Parish of that Presbytery, was, and is to be feen, yea, or in most Congregations in Angus, where large Numbers are admitted. But Kerrimuir went beyond all, where at the first Sacrament administrate by a Presbyterian Minister there, the Men and Women arose from the Table, fo foon as they had received the Bread and Wine, without waiting for a decent Off-going together. And this those from other Places saw, and Neighbours attested to us, that of many Hundreds at these Tables, few were free for ordinary of curfing and swearing, which

which 'tis Matter of Wonder, that such a zealous Synod against Mr. Glass, for strict communicating according to the lowest and weakest Appearance of Seriousness Communicants, did not take Notice of, and of the dreadful Noise there is of the Admission of the Profane, and who are openly so in too many Congregations, in Forfar Presbytery, and in not a few others over the Corner.

The afflicting Way of admitting to the Lord's Table in the Presbytery of Aberbrothwick, was feveral Times taken Notice. of at the Synod of Angus, by the open Representation of the worthy Mr. Traill. who for his true and faithful Zeal against Profanity, and against the Abusers of publik Covenants, and against Marrow and Antinomian Managements, was treated barbarously, and sufferred at Montrose in a Way most afflicting to us, and not without the special Aid of some of Mr. Glass his most violent Antagonists at Dundee; which we reckon, is no small Reflection on this Church, that fuch dealing was neither impeached nor censured, who, after all the Treatment he met with, was the Minister of most Success, for the apparent Well of Souls in the Corner, and was the Instrument of raising the greatest

(8) Appearance of Religion at Montrose; af-

ter which, his own Children were by Art, turned to be his Enemies, and were made use of to ruine him; so that we fear, these who have real Success in that Corner, are envyed and hated by them who have it not; but do all to gain the People to themfelves, without Evidence or Appearance, that they are gained to Christ, which has been the notour Practice of too many in others Corners, and is a Grief of Heart to us, That under a pure Establishment, as gross a Corruption on this Head, as

under Prelacy, should take Place.

We own Presbyterian Government by Superior and inferior Judicatures to be of Divine Right; but we are forry to see fuch a Management in too many Places; Men to exalt themselves, framing Parties and Factions in a most carnal Way, to carry on their own Ends in Indicatures, and bearing inveterate Prejudice against them who oppose them, or will not joyn them; so that too carnal and violent Managements are too openly feen in inferior Courts, fo as there is no Place for reafoning against what the made Party defigns; nor any calm, Christian, or tender Dealing with those who differ from them; yea, nothing but framing Icandalous Stories

ries against, and Libelling the Man, or Men, who most oppose them in Matters of Error, or bad Management, and stigmatizing him with all opprobrious Characters; for which they want not Tools of slandering, lying treacherous Persons, with whom some Ministers have been in Concert, in the Way of deepest Policy, at Montrose, to call Mr. Trail a Drun-

kard, &c.

These Tools did proceed first upon Non-jurancy, and next for the Marrow, which was artificially brought in, to support the dying Cause of Non-jurancy; and last of all, upon the Covenants, to flander all who were not for all Covenants and Managements in former Days, as Enemies to Religion, and as having the cloven Foot: Tho' in private, the Managements of Force in Matters of Religion are not pretended to be vindicate by themselves, nor the prosecuting and advancing of Religion by Arms, nor the Privileges of Parliaments, as they now stand, ingrossing so many Prelates: We are for the Reformation-Covenant, making GOD's Word to be the Rule, taking the Help of the best reformed Churches for Patterns, as GOD gives them more Light into his Word, than to (10)

Us, to clear the Truths, Duties, solid Sense, and all true Designs thereof, and against all Errors, Idolatries, Superstitions and evil Things of Popery, renounced, abjured, and disclaimed by the Reformation-Covenant; yea against all Prelacy of Men in the Presbyterian Church, as well as the great Train of it, in the Solemn League; and against all carnal Policy, secret, unfair, partial, blind, or malicious Management by Ministers or People, against one another, in private or publick Managements or Judicatures, and especially against all Branches of Dissimulation and Hypocrify, when Ministers or People, in less or more, contradict their Profession by their Practice and Managements, wilfully and knowingly, and cannot maintain it, but by the Force of Party of Ministers, or violent, ignorant or at least unwise, and unjust Professors: And tho' we be for Presbyterian Government, not only as of this Church, as a Branch of the Catholick Church, but which is also by its Judicatures and Officers, the only Rightful Government of the Catholick visible Church, by Divine Appointment; all others being human, and the Devices of Men, as to publick Government; yet we cannot but lament the Abuse of it, by

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the Influence Parties, carnal and selfish Considerations, have on some Ministers, while they labour in carnal Policy, as much as under Prelacy, and People too visibly and openly seek the Credit or Name, more than the Life or Power of Religion, or true Conscience thereof, in Conformity to the whole of GOD's Word; for Ministers tamper with Elders and People, especially with those who are Patrons, to get in their own Creatures to Corners, to make up the Club of their Gang and Way, yet cry out against Patronages; and People are taught to cry out against all, but those who are for the Marrow, and to cry them up, however mean, to the Skies, and those who blindly cry up the publick Covenants, without explaining them to their People; tho' this be done to serve a Turn for a Congregation, or for Credit when in it, for fear of losing the People, who must be kept and pleased, whatever they say or do: So that the most naughty and ignorant, are like to become the Rulers of our Faith and Management.

This was what raised the first Schism in Angus: For some from the South, who found the Noise, not the Knowledge, of their Country, for the Marrow and publick

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Covenants, raised themselves by both, exclaimed against all others, and the Generality being dull and ignorant, let them go on; and one of Mr. Glass his greatest Antagonists was the first who brought the Marrow to Dundee, and the other the Noise about the Covenants, before the People came to understand what belonged to their own Souls. 'Tis true, Mr. Glass was suspected at first, of going into the too formal and groundlessy comfortable Way of Marrow Preachers, but took Offence at their lax Way of Communicating in all Corners, where in too many Places, they received the Marrow People from Edinburgh and other Corners to Communicate at Dumfermling, at Portmoak and Orwell, without Lines from their own Ministers, and the same Way in other Places about the Covenants. This gave a Difgust to Mr. Glass his Conscience; and he began to Reform, as to the Way of Communicating, at Home, and to vent his Thoughts Abroad, which gave great Irritation, in as far as it condemned the Practices and Managements of others, upon which too free Personal Reflections followed. And then he was threatned by one of his great and violent Antagonists, that all the Professors would separate from him at Strath-.

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Strathmartin Sacrament, Anno 1726. in Case he should there tell the Thoughts of his Heart freely, as to these Matters. Which Threatning he look'd on as a humane Device, to make him quit his Light without Information, and therefore did vent himself too forwardly. After which, two or three Ministers brought it into the Committee of Overtures at a Synod; which, if others more wife had been prefent, had not been done, as we are told by themselves; but being once marked, could not be recalled. Upon this, those who never before shew'd Zeal for publick Covenants, thought that a proper Season to be about with Mr. Glass, for condemning their Practice about Communicating, and other Parochial and Presbyterial Managements, and so a Speat of Concert and Driving arose against him, till it came from the Synod to the Presbytery of Dundee, with Correspondents (tho' regularly the Affair ought to have been first tabled in that Presbytery.) They treated him indeed upon the main civilly, Christianly, and kindly; but for some perfonal and club Irritations, provoked him unaccountably to disown the Divine Right of the Government of the Church, especially the too evident one of the Commit(14)

tee, who were appointed to draw up an Abstract of his Process, to be laid before the Commission of Assembly, in March 1728, and did insert therein, the Antinomianism, which was turn'd out of the rectified Copy of the Extract of that same Process, for which filly Piece of Art, that Committee could not account. And after all, we do not fee, that feveral Propositions in the rectified Charge, as they ly absolutely, without being otherways qualified, can be Ground of Charge for Libel or Censure; Which, it would seem, the Synod who met in April 1728, forefeeing, proceeded to put Queries to him, without any Warrant from the General Affembly, that Power being given only Anno 1726, to the Committee of Assembly, for the Purity of Dostrine, and to the Committee on Professor Simpson's Affair, who had the Assembly's full Powers as to expiscating, usque ad Jententiam. And how a Committee of the Commission, or even the Commission it self, could advise, without Authority from the Assembly, to require his Adherence to, and Re-subscripon of the Confession of Faith and Formula, without a new Act of Assembly, we cannot understand; especially after the Asfembly 1722, fuch a Motion being made

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to the Committee of Overtures, it was rejected, and refused to be transmitted to the Affembly. And we much less underfland, how the Synod came to propose to Mr. Glass Twenty seven Queries (and some of them on Things whereof a fama could not fo much as be pretended) to which he was required to answer instanter, or next Day at Ten of the Clock Forenoon precisely, without Authority from the Assembly, Precognition taken, or a Libel framed. All these, and the Precipitancy of a Sentence of Suspenfion, against him, and Mr. Archibald, in one and the same Night, and on much alike Grounds, are Surprises, and very shocking to us; tho' we condemn his Peculiarities, for we would have all to get fair Play, to avoid Injustice and Offence; and if any have that, according to the publick Kules of the Church, and just Measures, he must rest satisfied as to the publick Constitution; but the Minds of many, who wish well to the Church, cannot be satisfied without this.

As to Mr. Glass his refusing the Formula 1711, we cannot approve of him, as to the only true publick Management; but we hope, it will never be stretched to Christian Communion, so as he, who is (16.)

once in the Church, and has not Light t continue, should be first deposed from th holy Ministry, as if he were not longe a Minister of Christ; for we take Inde pendents, yea, and Church of Englan Men to be real Ministers, when duly qua lified with Grace, Gifts, and found Does rine: And if upon Mr. Glass his Obsti nacy, or want of Peace to forbear preach ing the Gospel, Deposition or Excommu nication should follow, we could not be fatisfied to excommunicate a good wor thy Man, for his not having Light into the true Government of the Church, which we take to be Presbyterian, by Judicature of divine Appointment: Yet can not think Catholicks should go to Extremes, bu should follow the Pattern of the Pri mitive Church, with Respect to the Donatists and others, who were not pleased with the Catholick Management, Constitution and Judicatories, an aหอเงผงทุธใจ Repudiation or Rejection from the Management, and ordinary Communion, and to be pleased with their own Communion, which was far from disowning them to be Ministers or Christians, but that they could not yield the publick Manage-ment in their Way to them, nor we to him, much less can we own all Church

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Government of Judicatories to be a hu-mane Establishment; yet we desire to be tender of those who, differ from us, especially of him, tho' through Irritation and partial Views he lost the Light he once had; yet his chief and main Light remains as to all necessary Articles of Faith, except as to the Divine Government of the Church, which we reckon necessary for the publick Management, tho' not for all private Souls, or Ministers eminent and worthy. And 'tis notour, many little worth own this last, but with no Knowledge or Conscience, but for Credit and Interest, which is worse to Ministers and People, when they want the Knowledge and true Management, for the Well of their own Souls, and those of others, than his Loss as to the Government, when he is in such Case to be useful to Souls; whereas a legal Establishment never fails to have many in it, of no Spiritual Use; yet we thank GOD for the legal Establishment, but wish, those violent against Mr. Glass, would examine their own true Light, Consciences and Managements, for the well and real Salvation of their People, which too many neglect, and glory in their Regard to the publick Church, which we have the greatest Regard

gard to; but we cannot think, this will, of it self, satisfy the Consciences of Ministers or People, and reckon some may want Light, as to the publick Church, who may be fafely allowed to be godly Ministers and People, tho' their Way, as wanting Light, ought not to be the publick Rule. Upon the Whole, we think it hard, to declare Mr. Glass to be no Minister of Christ, or to continue the Suspension laid on so precipitantly, till a full Process be carried on against him, and finished, that all true Grounds anent him may be fairly and clearly seen proven, as vented to publick Hurt; feeing Sentiments of no bad Influence remaining in the Mind, are not liable to Censure, nor these extorted, as his were, at the Synod, and the Presbytery and Correspondents calling for his declaring Adherence, without due Authority from the Assembly. A Precognition or regular Process, and an ακοινωνησία would do well in the Issue, without more.

'Tis true, the legal Establishment does not admit of this last, as a sufficient Ground to deprive of the Benefice; but then, if there be Deposition of a Man not scandalous, but greatly furnished and useful, it must be only a civil and legal Deposition, not spiritual, according to GOD's

Word:

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Word. Yet such a well furnished Minister, so deposed, has actual Right to preach, administer Sacraments, and to occasional Communion, as a Minister and Christian, which the Ministers of this Church allow'd to Doctor Owen, and the Reverend Mr. Samuel Rutherford, to Bishop Osher, to

preach for, and with him.

As to Mr. Glass his Notions about publick Covenanting, we think he does not refuse publick Church Covenanting; but, as some represent it, a Deed of the State. Nor can we see, with what Conscience fome Ministers bless GOD; as if we were a covenanted Land, as made up of all the ignorant and profane in it, yea, the prejudiced; for we think in Gospel Days, it was never so defigned, as Christians to a Profession are gathered out of all Nations, and were fo from the Beginning. Nor are the Returners to Heathenism, Barbarity, Atheism, Deism, Socinianism, Arianism, or Ignorance, to be sustained as Christians, as is notourly seen. Therefore there must be some, at least the lowest Appearance of Seriousness for publick Covenanting, as well as for the Sacraments of the Lord's Supper and Baptism, as those who fram'd the Reformation Covenant, intimate in its Bosom; and if it were o-

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therways, it would be a profaning of the Name of Christ, we mean, taking publick Covenants by the openly profane allowing them, and much more forcing them.

We cannot understand, how the Com-

mittee of the Commission, could, without Warrant of the Affembly, give Power to fuspend, upon his refusing the Formula, or how the Synod could do it, especially after the Assembly 1722, shewed so much Tenderness to the Representers, who are much grosser in Principles ruining to Souls than he, even tho' they avowed of these in Face of Assembly, and protested against the Assembly's Act, yet there were none of them suspended or deposed; nor was Professor Simpson, Anno 1716, tho'he reclaimed against the last Act of that Assembly; yea, tho' he was, and still is very gross in his Principles, yet there were neither Queries put to him, nor he suspended, till a Precognition was taken, some Articles found proven, and a Committee was ordered to proceed. The Representers felt no Evil, tho' their Predeceffors the Non-jurers and they, have made horrid Schisins at Sacraments, and thereby disowned the Divinity of the Government of the Church; in effect, tho' so cunning, as to diffemble Regard to it;

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(2I) yet the Nonjurers and Representers, did fly openly in the Face of Acts of Assembly 1712, and 1722, and remain untouched, and that in Favours of more dangerous Practices and Principles; yea, giving an ακοινωνησία, or Repudiation from their Sacraments to the best of their Brethren. Nor are they less plain against all publick Covenanting, than Mr. Glass; only they can fallow Contradictions: For, 1mo, They openly preach the Covenants of Redemption and Grace to be all one, or their Identity; so that if we engage to the Covenant of Grace, we must engage at the same Time to the Covenant of Redemption, or in it, as Parties, which can bear no less, than to put our selves in Christ's Room and Place. 2do, They reckon the Elect Members of Christ their Head from all Eternity, so that he engaged to the Covenant of Redemption, or in it, as Head, and they as Members. 3tio, They fay, the Covenant of Grace was transacted with Christ from all Eternity, and what need have we to engage in Time? 4to, They fay, Believers in Christ are Bankrupt, and can not be in Case to keep Faith, and what need then to engage? 5to, They fay, there are no Duties in the Covenant

of Grace, and to what then should we

engage ?

engage? 6to, That publick Covenants, and the Covenant of Grace are not all one; and where can be the Obligation, or perpetual Obligation of publick Covenants, if that's the Case? 7mo, That the Sinai Covenant, and so all Old Testament Covenants, are Covenants of Works; and how can we then argue for publick New Testament Covenanting by any moral Rea-fon from these? 800, They mention a Covenant of Duties, different from the Covenants of Grace, Redemption, and Works, what it can be we know not. From all which, they really ruine all publick and private Covenanting; and why Mr. Glass should suffer, and they be spared, or allowed to be his Perfecutors, we know not. Plain, open, and confistent Truth tells always best, better want Light, than to have inconfistent Lights.

As for the Confession of Faith, Mr. Glass refuses only the Judicatories, and one Article of the 23d Chapter, less the should own the civil Magistrate as a Church-Officer, which none of us do; yet have all due Respect to the Civil Magistrate, and present Establishment. We own the Judicatories, yet would not have them absolute as Popish Councils; but to have a declarative Authority, to give out the true Sense

Sense and Meaning of God's Word; nor are these Denials of Mr. Glass of such Moment, as these of the Irish Dissenters, who are not suspended or deposed, tho' they be very far in the Wrong: So are the Marrow People, who own the Confession of Faith in Words, but disown its Sense in all their peculiar Principles, and neglect, preaching Duties and explaining the moral Law; yet are not touched, because they own in Words, what, if ingenuous, they could not. Whence we fee that none of them are truly Presbyterian, for Mr. Glass has renounced Presbyterian Government as of Divine Institution, but they more disingenuously, while their Doctrines, Divisions and Managements are against the solid Unity of the Church, and the true publick Rule thereof: He is against the Covenants, as a State-Management, they for them fo, and for Confiscation of the Goods of all the Profane and Ignorant, who will not take them, as appears by the Ordinance 12 of October 1643. insert in their Edition of the Confession of Faith: He is for the publick covenanting of all the Godly, which the Reformation Covenant bears; They for all the profane, so far as appears to be received and forced. They cry

cry out against the legal Establishment, when State warrantable Orders suit not their Notions and their Humour for Division: He for the legal Establishment; but so as to give the publick Government of the Church wholly to the Rulers of this World, which is one main Inconfistency in him, he is for the Sinai, and Old Testament Covenants, as Types, but cannot find out the Antetype in the New Testament Days. They destroy the Type, and yet argue from it, for publick covenanting in New Testament Days; and after all, by their Eight Aphorisms above narrated, destroy all publick and private Covenanting, as Dr. Wake by his Nine Aphorisms destroys all Divine Church Government: Their only Duty is Faith, but Mr. Glass allows of Repentance, and prefses Love, whereas they raise Hatred and Animofity every where: He is for the Truth openly, fo far as he knows, and owns freely his Want of Light, wherein he does not reach it: They pretend to know all, judge of all, and condemn all others, as if none rightly knew the Gospel but themselves; and yet they meddle only with four Generals of it; without giving a full Account of the Contrivance and

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Order of Salvation, carried out to all particular Duties, and the Way and Manner of them, and they do not take a Method of preaching to discover particular

Sins, all which he does.

We wish Time may be allowed him, as has been long given to them, without any Appearance of direct or fignal Repentance on their Part; and we hope God, who engages him to be more and more serious and tender, might bring him in yet to true and just Thoughts of the Government of the Church, and that he might be an useful Member of this Church; for he has not been useless till the Suspension, and our fervent Prayers shall be for

him and the venerable Assembly.

We cannot conclude, without teffifying to the World that we are for the Doctrine of free Grace, and against all Legalism, so properly called, or leaning to any Righteousness of our own, for the Divine Right of Presbyterian Government, and for all that has divine Warrant in all publick Covenants for true Catholick Communion, and against all Antinomianism and Marrow Principles Way of preaching and Management; and our Souls abhor the horrid Attempt of Professor Simpson, against

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against the Supremacy, Independency, Self-Existence, and necessary Existence of our Lord Jesus Christ, as the second Person of the same individual Essence with the Father; for if he had not all these Properties, he could not give a true and proper Satisfaction for the Sins of the Elect, because no inferior God can be, nor any inferior Being to the Supreme, who is dependent, can give any Thing of his own, but what he receives; and so no proper or adequate, or just Price. We look upon Arrians, Socinians and Arminians, as attempting to rob us of the precious Comfort, Stay and Support of Christ's Righteousness; and upon Mr. Simpson as advancing the Height of the Arminian Doctrine, anent the Inferiority of Christ the second Person, to shun and shift a proper Satisfaction, Righteousness and Purchase. We fear he is Arrianizing, in his afferting three Beings in the Godhead, and that his refufing to answer the Reverend Mr. Craig directly, as to the Son's being as necessarily begot of the Father, as the Father is necessarily of none, is a sad Discovery, he would make our Lord a Being that might not be. And thus we fear he and others are paving a Way for Return to HeaHeatheni/m and Popery, for we reckon it was the Abuse and Ignorance of the glorious Trinity, conveyed by Tradition, but not understood, made poor blind Heathens set up for a Plurality of Gods, which the Arrians revived, and Papists brought to a Height, wherefore may deserve truly to be reckoned Antichristian. The worthy Mr. Jameson of Glasgore has shown the Harmony of Papists and Socinians in most Points, and Arrians and they must concentre at last; yea Arminians serve not their Cause a little in their Advances for the natural Ability, especially in their Denial of the four above Attributes of the glorious Son of God, to establish Merit and a Plurality of worishipful Objects: But Mr. Simpson, who holds all to be in the same divine Nature, must own something superfluous in it, and something it may want; yea by Three Beings he robs it of Unity, and holds what cannot go with Reason, much less is agreeable to Revelation.

Yet we wish all the fairest and clearest Dealing with him, so as he nor his Abettors in England, may not have Reason to complain for trying him by any Act of Assembly finally, for all should be at last tryed by God's Word as to every Proposition,

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tion, for sanctifyed Reason is in Case to confound all carnal Reasonings. And if there has been so much Patience towards him, and a Bearing without Date with others, whose Principles are of the worst Influence against practical Religion, what may not Mr. Glass expect? Not any Approbation of any Error or Mistake, but long suffering Patience, till the outmost be seen, and Christian Charity, so long as he appears a worthy Minister and Christian, with due Caution that he fall not in with the independent Notion anent External Communion, as to the absolute Necessity of sure Evidences of sanctifying and saving Grace, in Order to admit outwardly, which no humane Reach can infallibly determine; as also that he do not pretend to make the Mangements of External Communion in a private Congregation, to be independent of a just Account of these to superior Judicatories, in the Divine Constitution of the Church, lest he fall in with the 11 Inconveniencies of former Days, which were too evident, when Independency prevailed, and that fuch Inconveniencies can hardly miss upon fuch Pretences, is, what the Reverend Profesior Wood has made evident against Lockier, as Mr. Hill Rector of Kilmington has demonstrate the Intrinsik Call and Authority of Church-Judicatories to act under Christimmediately, independently of the Civil Magistrate, and yet with all due Regard to the Magistrate, against Doctor Wake's Aphorisms; all which, if digested by Mr. Glass, we would hope to have a comfortable Account of him.